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and Duane streets to Chatham street. A resolution

was adopted calling upon the Council of the Corporation

to report whether the Commission of the Central Park

had exceeded their duty in expending money on account of the Park, and also

whether they are personally liable for forty thousand

dollars already expended. The report upon the extension

of the exterior line of the city was made the

subject of Monday's next.

The Board of Supervisors last evening did not

transact any business of importance. A few bills

were ordered to be paid, and petitions for the

correction of taxes were referred.

Judge Betts yesterday rendered a decision in the

case of the alleged slave back Panthia, ordering

that the libel be dismissed and the vessel and cargo

discharged from custody.

The mammoth candle manufactory of R. G.

Mitchell & Co., corner of First avenue and Fourth

streets, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday

morning, involving a loss of about ninety thousand

dollars. The adjoining buildings were damaged

slightly.

The cotton market displayed more activity and

firmness yesterday. The sales embraced about 6,000

bales, based upon middling uplands at 12c and

New Orleans at 13c, which was an advance of 10

per cent. Flour was steady, with fair sales without

change in price. Wheat was firm, but sales were

limited; the chief transactions were confined to 10

lots of No. 2 Western mixed at \$1.00, and No. 3

at 75c, delivered. Rice sold at 87c for Southern

and 85c for prime Northern. Pork was firm, with

sales of old hams at \$10.12 and new ones at

\$10.22. Bacon was active, and within a day or

two some 10,000 to 12,000 boxes were sold on terms

sold elsewhere. Sugar was steady, with sales

of 500 to 600 hds. and 100 boxes. Coffee was quiet

and prices unchanged. Freight was without

change of moment, while engagements were moderate.

The Richmond Junta and Mr. Buchanan.

Trouble in the Camp.

There is trouble in the camp of the Richmond

Junta. Something has happened which

has caused a great alarm and worried up again

the belligerent spirit of the Wise faction of the

Virginia church militant. Read the suggestive

article of the Richmond Enquirer, which we transfer

to this paper, under the significant head of

"No Truce—Our Obligations to the Incoming

Administration."

From this warlike manifesto, our Richmond

contemporary, it will be seen, is again in armor

and ready for the fray. He had hoped that at

least a temporary armistice, by the common consent

of all parties, would have followed the

election of Mr. Buchanan. Under this agreeable

impression, as we are assured, the Richmond

Junta ceased to blow their war trumpet, and

began to chant the new democratic choruses, with

all the variations of "Trust to Luck." During

the last few weeks we have frequently regarded

our readers with the most exultant speculations

of this new Southern music, as performed by the

Richmond Harmonic. But something very

unpleasant has happened since the visit of Gov.

Wise to Wheeling—there is a screw or two loose

in the machinery—various things have been

working badly, and altogether it is beginning to

be suspected at Richmond that Mr. Buchanan

intends to be President himself, whatever may be

the claims or calculations of the inflexible

Junta of spoilsmen, of which Henry A. Wise is the

head and Roger A. Pryor the tail. Still, the

inquiry will be, "What is the matter

now?—what is it that has happened, to

cause this Richmond Junta to spring up, in

the midst of a good family smoke, while listening

to the Whittland story of the Governor—

to bounce to their feet, and away the pipe of

peace, and yell the war-whoop from the front

door of the Council House. Why these sudden

demonstrations of fear, danger and vengeance?"

Our warlike contemporary of the Enquirer says

that their hopes of an armistice have been

broken—that "the black republicans" have

seized the first occasion to renew the war; that

Richmond Junta would have no occasion for this

dreadful explosion of wrath and excitement.

We apprehend that another article, which we

give to-day from another Richmond paper, (the

Whig) on the spoils recommendations of the Virginia

Electoral College, gives the clue to all this

mystery. The whole of it may be solved in one

word—spoils. The Richmond Junta, of which

the Electoral College is but an appendage, have,

it appears, been making very extensive distribu-

tions of the spoils of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

They have not only, including the local

Junta, been appropriating the snuggest places in

the Cabinet, and the most fascinating foreign

missions to themselves, but they have undertaken

to regulate the division of plunder among the

faithful in other States—here in New York, for in-

stance. But from all the signs of the times, this

modest Richmond Junta, are becoming suspicious

of serious mistakes in their estimates, and so

they are beginning to blow, and bully, and

threaten, in order to frighten the astounded Pres-

ident-elect into a mood of easy compliance.

Thus poor Pierce, after settling upon General

Dix, of New York, as the proper man for Minis-

ter to France, was frightened into his abandon-

ment by the raw-headed-and-bloody bones cry of

"abolition!" "abolition!" raised by the Rich-

mond Junta. Poor Pierce waited at once, begged

pardon, and sent a Virginia of the happy family

of the Junta to Paris. This is the identical trick

of intimidation to which this Junta, at this early

stage of their present game, have resorted. We

fear, however, that this game of bluff has been

played out, and that Mr. Buchanan knows too

well the strength of his hand to be deceived by

this greedy little clique of Virginia spoilsmen,

with all their blowing and bluffing. Yes, we

shall see.

FIDELITY SYMPATHY FOR GEN. WALKER.

A GOOD MOVE.—An adjourned meeting of our

New York filibusters, in behalf of "material and

financial aid" to Gen. Walker, is appointed to

come off to-morrow evening at the Tabernacle.

We hope the meeting will be successful in rais-

ing a considerable body of recruits for Walker,

and for these reasons: In a great moral and eco-

nomic view (leaving the subject of the regene-

ration of Nicaragua entirely out of the question)

we hold that Walker is a good institution. Since

his occupation of Nicaragua, 5,000 volunteers

have gone to his aid, chiefly from San Francisco,

New Orleans and New York, an immense pro-

portion of which it was a godsend to get rid of.

Out of this force of 5,000 recruits, less than a

thousand remain. The battlefield, camp hard-

ships and discipline, and a tropical climate,

will account for the deficiency of over four thousand,

which is a loss of four out of every five re-

cruits from battle, dissipation, deprivations, or

camp and tropical diseases.

Thus it will be perceived that under General

Walker Nicaragua has filled and is filling the

important service of an absorbent of our restless

filibusters and border ruffians—a sort of volun-

teer Botany Bay or Island of Cayenne. Formerly

Texas was the place and "G. T. T."—gone to

Texas—was the cry. For some years past Cal-

ifornia has been the rendezvous of our fight-

ing leaders, until, by the late summary

proceedings of the San Francisco Vigilance

Committee the tide was turned upon General

Walker, and now Nicaragua is the chosen field of

three California exiled sons of liberty, and such

like, from all quarters. The best of it is, that

Nicaragua appears to be equal to the largest ca-

pacities of migration. White men die off there

so fast (Walker consumes six hundred a month)

that there will always be plenty of elbow room

for fresh recruits, and no danger of any uncon-

venient accumulation of rogues and ruffians from

any quarter. Such are the mysterious dispensa-

tions of an all-wise Providence in reference to

Nicaragua. The filibuster of the North is attract-

ed by the glorious prospects and fertility of the

soil; it is his life he can take it; but the climate

soon puts a different face on his calculations.

In this light, suppose that the two thousand

jail birds, school boys, shoulder hitters, and other

ruffians and intractable vagabonds of this city,

should volunteer for the relief of Walker in a

game, and go down to Nicaragua, what would be

the result? According to the above ratio of Wal-

ker's losses, of these two thousand fresh recruits

at least sixteen hundred would soon be left in

the graveyards of the Walker republic, so that

the chances of return volunteers would be

diminished to four hundred men, three-fourths of

whom would probably be scattered along the

way. Thus, if our two thousand intractable city

ruffians and vagabonds should go down to Wal-

ker, the probabilities are that not over a hundred

would ever return back up to disturb the peace of

the city. Would not this be a great blessing to

New York, and worth some degree of liberality

to bring about? Then, again, in going down to

Nicaragua, for the assistance of Walker, those

volunteers will have the satisfaction of dying in

a good cause, of which they have not the shadow

of a chance at home. Send them down.

CONGRESS AND THE COLLINS STEAMER.

Having no prospect of relief, Mr. Collins, we

understand, desires Congress to take the Liver-

pool line of steamers off his hands, according

to the original agreement, and thus close up

the concern. It is rather surprising to us that

the Western members of Congress, who, within

the past five or six years have squandered away

the public domain to railroad stockholders to

the extent of no less than one hundred millions

of dollars, should stand out against any increase

of appropriation to the maintenance of the Col-

lins line of steamers, and should oppose all ap-

propriations to the line, on the ground of re-

trenchment and economy and fair play. The

Hills Central Railroad Company secured from

the treasury thirty millions of dollars worth of

public lands—according to the Company's re-

ports—ten millions of which only they have ap-

propriated, and the road is finished. Yet the

same men who fought this railroad job through

as a great public measure, will oppose day the

appropriation of the few additional thousands to

the support of the only line of American steam-

ers which pretends to compete with England for

the mails and passengers across the Atlantic.

We have seen, from what the Cunard steamers

did in the service of England in the Crimea, the

good uses to which the government might in-

stantly apply the Collins ships in the case of

war; while, as a peace establishment, we should

surely make it a point to defeat the opposition